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**Die Mythen und Legenden der Suedamerikanischen Urvoelker und ihre Beziehungen zu denen Nordamerikas und der alten Welt. Von Dr. Paul Ehrenreich.** A. Asher & Co., Berlin, 1905.

This is not the place for a detailed criticism of a publication so strictly ethnologic and ethnographic. The author, well acquainted with the Indians of Brazil and their lore, shows himself very poorly equipped for a discussion of the myths and traditions of the rest of the American continent, so that his generalizations and conclusions, while often plausible, lack the support of an adequate foundation. The subject is a very vast one, and it becomes more and more complex through constant additions to our knowledge by actual observation and the unearthing of new literary sources from former times, when more vestiges of primitive culture were yet extant. Dr. Ehrenreich in undertaking a comparison between the myths from the various parts of America has shown much good-will but, owing to his deficient knowledge in many parts of his subject, he leaves the impression of hastiness and superficiality.

The time has not yet come when the myths and traditions of all the American aborigines can be satisfactorily compared and any attempt at encompassing the whole field is premature.

A. F. B.

**Turkey and the Turks. An Account of the Lands, the Peoples and the Institutions of the Ottoman Empire. By W. S. Monroe.**

xvi and 340 pp., 46 Illustrations from Photographs, Appendices, and Index.

L. C. Page & Co., Boston, 1907.

The author is Professor of Psychology and Pedagogy in the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass. The first chapter gives a clear statement of the structure and geography of the Balkan Peninsula. Two chapters treat of the rise and decline of the Ottoman Empire; another follows on the significant events of Turkish history in the past 30 years and then 17 chapters, including 8 on Constantinople, are devoted chiefly to the human phases of Turkey. At the end of the volume are suggestions to travellers, a bibliography with critical remarks, and a good index. The style is vigorous, the descriptions are full of matter, the author is reporter, commentator and critic, and his work is very readable.

There are sections on the origin of the Osmanli Turks, the diversity of races and their characteristics, polygamy and other social phases, the Ottoman Government and its relation to the faith of Islam, education, agriculture, commerce and communications. The chapters on Constantinople are finely descriptive. One of them is devoted to the present Sultan depicted in his lights and shades. The book is thoroughly useful, and is all the better for having been written by an educator who knows the value of careful and accurate statement.

**Blicke in die Geisteswelt der heidnischen Kols. Von Ferdinand Hahn.** Gütersloh: C. Bartelsmann, 1906. 116 pp. (Price, M. 1.50.)

Mr. Hahn who, for forty years, has been a German missionary in India, especially among the Kols, a tribe in the Vindhya Mountains subjected by the Hindoos, is the author of the first grammar and dictionary of the language of the Oroan-Kols which, unlike that of the Mundu-Kols who surround them, is of Dravidian origin. These two fundamental books were published by the English Government as aids for their officials in the study and management of the natives, and being the first foreigner capable of understanding and speaking their language Mr. Hahn gained the confidence of these primitive people in a higher